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## New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Lord Salisbury on the Conservative foreign policy. — Mr. Bradlaugh not permitted to take the oath. — French forces in Annam attacked. === Cholera reported at Marseilles and Toulon. === Decrease of crime in Ireland === Priest in Montreal denouncing thea-

Domestic .- The disorders were renewed in Chicago and Cleveland. - Mr. Watson's story of the conversation that he overheard between Senators McPherson and Sewell. - Fire destroyed a large amount of tobacco in Wisconsin. — Four persons were burned to death in Virginia. — General Grant was about as usual. === The President made numerous appointments, === The yacht Phautom was lost in Lake Eric. —— A new flowing oil well reported in Ohio. === The Salvation Army was attacked by a mob in Binghamton.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Death of ex-Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe. —— A marriage in fun annulled. —— Arrest of a forger in Mexico. —— Sale of Broadway stage horses. — Oil sold at over \$1. — Mr. Beattie succeeded Mr. Benedict in the Surveyorship. — E. A. Boyd taken to the Kings County Penitentiary. Mrs. Charles Morgan buried. —— Few passengers landed at the Barge Office. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.43 cents. = Stocks dull with erratic fluctuations, closing weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and cloudy weather, with occasional light rain and higher temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82°; lowest, 68°; average, 7458°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. The Daily Tribune will be sent to any address in Europe for \$135 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Summer Hotels are frequently designated by the Government as regular Post Offices. Before forwarding their orders for THE TRIBUNE readers at summer resorts will do well to ascertain the exact official title of the Post Office at schich they expect to receive their mail. Delay and correspondence will be avoided by so doing.

It is immensely to the credit of the managers of the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill that no sickness has occurred there this season The situation is healthful, but that would not of itself keep the men in good health. Sanitary matters have evidently been carefully looked after, and excellent food must have been provided for the men.

Senator McPherson of New-Jersey has a task on hand at present which will fully occupy his leisure for some days. It is to explain away the evidence produced by his enemies, to the effect that he made a bargain in 1878 to sell out his party in New-Jersey in the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The main points of the story, as given by The True American, of Trenton, are published elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE.

The strikers at the Cleveland Rolling Mill seem to have recovered themselves and are showing commendable self-control. In a body, yesterday, they called on the superintendent of the mills and made certain demands about wages which were flatly refused. Then they held a public meeting and listened respectfully to a pacific address from the Mayor. In this way they have certainly strengthened their case with all reputable people in Cleveland, and with public sentiment in their favor their chances of getting what they ask from the millowners have improved greatly.

Although the half-holiday movement is rot yet an entire success in this city, the leaders in it are extending its scope. An appeal has been prepared to be sent to clergymen throughout the country, asking them to urge upon their people the closing of stores and factories at 12 or 1 o'clock on Saturday the year round. The grounds on which the request is based are reasonable, and philanthropists may well hope that in time the business men of the land will grant it. The movement should be particularly popular in the West, where they live and let live perhaps more freely than they do further

Mr. Bradlaugh finds no more favor in the British House of Commons than the Deceased Wife's Sister bill in the Lords. Whenever he comes up he is promptly suppressed. It was the same yesterday as often in the past. The member from Northampton appeared to take the oath, and was eloquently supported by Mr. Gladstone and other Liberals and Radicals: but it was of no use. The same House which recently voted to confer the electoral franchise on thousands of Englishmen declared that the voters of Northampton should remain practically disfranchised, because they want to be represented by a man whose opinions are distasteful to other Members of Parliament. This is one of the monumental inconsistencies of English Parliamentary history.

The New-York Baseball Club is probably a better nine than its most enthusiastic admirers have imagined. When the team started for the West it was believed that the club would lose at least three games at Chicago. In that city nothing less than four straight victories for the Chicago club would be tolerated. Yet the final game of the series between the nines was played yesterday, and the New-Yorkers won 1,230,000 tons, and its exports of steel from speech that no Democrat can fail to understand. The Pioneer Press speech that no Democrat can fail to understand.

their third victory, to the intense disgust of the natives. The Chicagos are undoubtedly the strongest nine the New-Yorkers will have to play, and as the latter have now shown their superiority it seems likely that the League pennant may be presented to New-York City for the first time. Still the season is not yet over.

Lord Salisbury in office is a good deal more conservative than out of it. His speech yesterday in announcing the policy of his Government, had little of the Jingo rattle to it. The negotiations with Russia, he said, would be conducted on the lines laid down by the late Min istry, and he hoped that they would end amicably; but he added that no one should regard the result of these negotiations as final. He intimated distinctly that the Ameer's northern boundary, including the Zulfikar pass, should be preserved entire to keep the tide of war away from the defences of India. In regard to Egypt, Lord Salisbury was vague, saying that affairs there were under consultation. The expression "if we retire" occurred several times in his speech, and is significant. It should be noted, also, that he spoke highly of the Khedive, which indicates that Lord Randolph Churchill's supposed wish to remove Tewfik finds little favor in the British Foreign Office.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE JOB.

We hope that Mayor Grace will be successful in his opposition to the indefensible job of spending two millions on a new bridge over the Harlem River which will not be needed for ten years to come. This was about the worst scheme that got through the Legislature and received the Governor's signature. It was engipeered in the interest of a few propertyowners in the vicinity of High Bridge and to serve the purposes of some unscrupulous politicians whose fingers are itching to handle public money. It would be hard to find a bill drawn up more plainly in private interests. It will put into the hands of a commission to be appointed by the Mayor, the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen the expenditure of two millions or more without any protection for the treasury. The powers of the commissioners are practically unlimited. They can make whatever contracts they please] and these contracts are not subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or of any public official. What a rich placer this would prove for men of the stamp whom Controller Loew would be likely to select!

The Mayor has asked for the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the question wnether the law is mandatory and requires the immediate appointment of the commission. No doubt the jobbers who planned the scheme intended that it should be, but the taxpayers may well pray that their plot may miscarry through some inadvertence in language, and that the city may escape this affliction by means of a repea of the law by the next Legislature. If the men who are behind this undertaking succeed in getting a commission appointed after their own hearts, a great deal of city money will certainly be wasted and a great deal will probably be stolen. If the Mayor could make up the commission, his resolute opposition to the plunder of the city treasury by this job would result in putting the work in hands of the right sort, but Mr. Loew's impudent defiance of public opinion, as exhibited recently, and his determination to foist all his relatives upon the city pay-rolls, will lead to the worst results, if he can secure the co-operation of President Sanger of the Board of Aldermen. Well, as to Mr. Sanger, he is in the habit of sneezing whenever Hubert O. Thompon takes snuff, so that it will need only a "deal" between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Loew-politicians of a feather who flock together with great frequency-to fasten this iniquitous steal upon our taxpayers.

There is no shadow of excuse for the job. The city needs no bridge between High Bridge and Kingsbridge for years to come. The facilities for pedestrians and for elevated railroad passengers getting across the Harlem in that part of the city are already all that could be desired. For those riding in carriages or wagons the drive to one of the existing bridges is a short one. There has been little building on either bank of the Hatlem between Mc-Comb's Dam Bridge and Kingshridge in the last ten years. That part of the city is filling up slowly. People who compare the Harlem River in the vicinity of High Bridge to the Thames in London, or the Seine in Paris, with atview to supporting this monstrous scheme, are either foels or knaves. Let any one take a trip in a row-boat from High Bridge to Kingsbridge and note the silence of the wooded shores with the long stretches between the buildings on either bank. Then if he thinks that New-York needs as many bridges in that quarter as are needed on the Thames or the Scine, he need not take the trouble to return to the busy haunts of men. Dr. Nichols would like to make his ac-

quaintance at Bloomingdale.

If this city is to be forced into the criminal extravagance of building a bridge costing \$2,000,000, merely to enhance the value of a few estates lying on the Harlem River and to give places to greedy politicians who will assess heavily the contractors to whom they will award the lucrative contracts, there will be a day of accounting for the members of the Legislature who are responsible for this job. As Mayor Grace has justly said, New-York has not schools enough. Tens of thousands of her children are unable to get a common school ducation in comfort and peace. Our present schoolhouses are overcrowded and inadequate. The fathers and mothers of New-York are more anxious for the education of their children than for the increase of the value of estates on the Harlem or for the filling of the pockets of hangers-on at the City Hall.

MR. GOSCHEN'S PREDICTIONS.

Mr. Goschen has recently made a laborious effort to convince Englishmen that their country is still fairly prosperous under free trade. He admits that the land-owning, agricultural and mining interests are badly off and that many of the great manufacturing and shipping houses have suffered terribly from prolonged depression of business. He contends, however, that the profits of trade have been transferred to new classes, that the taxable income of the country has increased, that pauperism has declined, and that the lower classes have become more provident and are better clothed, fed and housed than ever before. He succeeds very well in balancing accounts so far as the present is concerned; but when he considers the future his hopefulness vanishes. Low prices, he predicts, will continue indefinitely; English manufacturers will find foreign competition sharper every year; capital will yield smaller returns; and the country's prosperity will depend upon its trade with its own colonies rather than the whole world. In a word he perceives signs of retrogression in British trade owing to the development of National industries abroad under economic systems hostile to free trade.

Several illustrations of the relative decline of British industries are given by Mr. Goschen. He proves that since Prince Bismarck's abandonment of free trade Germany has in-

coal there has quadrupled since 1861, while in England it has merely doubled. The increase in the production of cotton goods has also been relatively much larger in both Germany and the United States than it has been in England. These comparisons in the iron, coal and cotton industries demonstrate that owing to the competition of foreign countries the bulk of British trade is relatively declining upon the broad basis of the aggregate trade of the world.

Conservative journals like The Morning Post of London are making urgent appeals for discriminations between British colonies and tariff countries in the interest of what they term fair trade. British North America and Australia already produce large supplies of grain. These supplies may be indefinitely increased by opening the United Kingdom, the largest market in the world for foreign grain, to these colonies on more favorable terms than are offered to Russia and the United States. A comparatively small duty on Russian and American breadstuffs would give the colonists a substantial advantage, in return for which they would be willing to repeal their high tariffs and open their markets to British goods. This is the argument earnestly put forward by this oldfashioned Tory organ, and the new Prime Minister is known to be favorably impressed with it. The ulterior purpose of the Fair Traders is nominally to solve the free trade problem by means of a commercial federation of England and its colonies, whereby foreign tariffs would be lowered all around. But in the course of their argument they admit that free trade has placed England at the mercy of its commercial rivals, that the decadence of its trade is only a question of time, and that the cheapening of the loaf is of no advantage if the workingman cannot earn the money to pay for it.

"ALTHOUGH."

Did we not know how fondly dear the name of Grover Cleveland is to Tammany Hall on the one hand and how devout a worshipper at Tammany's shrine Mr. Cleveland is on the other, we might suspect a reading between the lines of the recent correspondence between Grand Sachem Dugro and the President concerning the Fourth of July celebration indicative of mutual distrust. It has been intimated that the letters suggest political dyspepsia; that is to say, an empty stomach on one side and a sour stomach on the other. In extending the invitation to the President to be present at the long talk, snort [talk, small talk and talkee-talk with which Tammany Hall usually celebrates Independence Day, Grand Sachem Dagro took oceasion to remark, concerning the duty of the President, that "the Administration should so discharge all its functions as to merit not only the approbation of the people, but at the same time insure a harmonious party united in Jeffersonian Democracy." This was so natural and proper a thing to say, and in fact has been said so many times and in so many different ways in and out of Tammany Hall, that the President could not take offence at it. It sounds as if Dugro had been inspired upon this occasion by the spirits of Thomas Jefferson and Isaiah Rynders. Perhaps he was. It is no new thing for spirits to manifest themselves in Tammany Hall. It could not of course, have been attered in any spirit of criticism of the Administration. It must have been the furthest thing in the world from the mind of the Grand Sachem to intimate that President Cleveland, whom Tammany Hall so dotes upon, had done anything except endeavor to "insure a harmonious party united in Jeffersonian Democracy. pon such an occasion Dargo would never have indulged in sarcasm. No thought the appointment of Pearson or Burt or Hubert O. Thompson's man could have entered the Grand Sachem's and unadulterated mind as he discharged these lofty and philosophic reflections into the Executive ear. No, no. Dugro was simply moved by the spirit of Jefferson or Rynders-or perhaps both. About recent appointments, in the language of the modern drama, he "wasn't sayin' a word."

This being the case, it can hardly be that the President meant to be resentlal or sharp or even ironical when he said in reply that the noble sentiments of the Grand Sachem met his approval, "although my conception of the true purposes and the mission of my party convinces me that if the present Administration \*merits the intelligent approval of the people,
\*this result of itself certainly should 'insure a "harmonious party united in Jeffersonian
"Democracy.'" The only thing that could give rise to such a suspicion is the use of the word although," which is perhaps unfortunate. But when we remember that Mr. Cleveland is a plain, blunt man, who does not waste time in boosing his words, but rather I ts his actions prove that he is sincerely devoted to the great work of harmonizing the party, the suspicion is at once dissipated. It would have been better, perhaps, if he had not used the unfortunate word "although," since it gives the enemies of Jeffersonian Democracy a pretext for sly insinuations concerning a possible reading between the lines, and conveys the impression to the minds of political sceptics that the President and Tammany Hall do not love each other. The better way to read this correspondence, indeed the only way to get at its true spirit and significance, is to divest the mind entirely at the outset of all recollection of the circumstance that the President has made any appointments, or that Tamminy Hall has had any candidates for office. Or if that be too great a task, let us at least consider that upon such an occasion as this neither Dugro nor the President would permit any but reflections of the most parely patriotic character to obtrude themselves upon their minds. Let us not do them the great wrong to harbor for a moment the thought that in penning these charming epistles, so glowing with patriotic fervor, one of them was thinking of his appointments and the other of his disappointments. Both were thinking only of the public weal-and how it should be divided. The charge that one was sareastic and the other ironical mustibe dis-

missed. President Cleveland and Tammany Hall are not at variance upon the essential doctrine of Jeffersonian Democracy, which is that the offices should be held by Democrats. Whatever minor and unimportant differences there i may be concerning the individual Democrats who should shoulder this great burden, they are agreed upon the essential thing that all the offices belong to Democrats. The correct idea seems to be stated with great force and candor by the alliterative Mr. Spence Spencer, who, replying to an invitation similar to that extended to the President, responded in these

vigorous terms: Tammany Hall did her part nobly for Cleveland reform. Let us have the reform, with Democrats to boss the job. It makes me sick to read the excuses in Demwant is to throw the greasy old pack one side, get a new deck of clean cards; it is our deal now, and we should deal the best hands to Democrats. We never got a good hand when Republicans dealt. It is time we had a

Here now is a Jeffersonian without guile. No reading between the lines in his breezy answer.

62,000 tons to 203,000 tons. The output of He calls for a new deck of cards, says "it is our deal now," and in the most ingenuous manner adds, "We should deal the best hands to Democrats." That's the way to say it. Of course, in order to deal the best hands to Democrats we must either have a marked pack, deal them face up, or practise sleight-of-hand, and to either course there may be objections by Mugwumps and such who have just taken a seat at the game. In that case we presume the plainspoken Spencer would say, "Very well, if you don't like the way we play this game you can 'set back your chairs and we'll play it without 'you." Mr. Spence Spencer evidently believes in the "rigour of the game." Yet after all he does not differ from President Cleveland and Grand Sachem Dugro. They are all at one upon the cardinal dectrine of the party, which is that the best hands shall be dealt to Democrats; and the charming thing about the Tammany celebration is that it brings out so clearly the prevailing harmony of views on this subject. The only suggestion of the shadow of a shade of difference was occasioned by the President's unfortunate use of the word "although." And we hope we have sufficiently explained that. For if there is anything in this world the contemplation of which soothes and delights us, it is the love and affection which Tammany Hall and the President bear each other.

> GENERAL M'COOK ON INDIAN LANDS, General McCook's letter to Secretary Lamar, relative to the illegal occupation of lands in the Indian Territory, is a strong indictment. General McCook, while Governor of Colorado, had ample opportunities to ascertain the truth about these lands, and in this communication he gives a long list of men who are now holding vast tracts of Indian lands under lease at nominal rentals. Now it is evident that no matter what changes may be called for in the National policy toward the Indians, it can never be tolerated that speculators and selfish adventurers should become the beneficiaries of the Government's treaty land grants to Indians. The Indians should be given in severalty such lands as they can cultivate; all surplus Indian territory should be taken by the Government at a fair valuation and restored to the public domain; and the Indians should be placed under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States, and in all respects treated as white men

> But this policy does not involve acquiescence in the tricks and subterfuges by which a few rapacious men and corporations have already parcelled out millions of acres of Indian lands, thus at once defrauding the Indians and the Government. Nor can it be put out of sight that in many cases these land-grabbers are foreigners who have no intention of becoming American citizens, whose business is raising cattle on a great scale, and who are taking all the money they make out of the country. For several years complaints of this class have been rife, and specific representations tending to show their contempt for American laws have been frequent. To come down to the present time, the threatened trouble with the Utes of Southern Cotorado has been declared to be due to the course of an English cattle company, the owners of which gave orders to kill on sight every Indian found off his reservation, whether or not he possessed written authority for his absence. It is said that this order was issued in retaliation for raids upon the cattle, but that the raids were really made by white men.

These foreign adventurers first acquire unlawful possession of Indian lands, and then bring on Indian wars, which cost the people of the United States millions. General McCook intimates that the land-grabbers possess great political influence, and that they have hitherto been able to prevent any action being taken to oust them. This is a serious charge, yet the facts are patent (1) that these men have and hold Indian lands on leases which cannot be leval, for the sufficient reason that the Indians annot make leases, and that the Indian De partment has not made them; (2) that though the illegality of the leases has been commented on frequently during the past three years, no steps are known to have been taken to restore the lands to the Indians. No doubt pressure of work at the Department may account for much, but it is equally certain that the statements of General McCook demand instant consideration. We believe that a radical reconstruction of the Indian policy is needed; but whether or not that is effected the swarm of greedy speculators who have seized the Indian lands under specious but itlegal pretences, and who not only hold them but promote Indian wars, ought to be wept away with as uncompromising a hand as was recently put forth to secure Oklahoma from lawless invasion.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC AND THE STRIKE. It has been apparent throughout the Chicago strike that the restoration of order was hindered by the sympathy shown the strikers on the part of the public. Public opinion in fact would not sanction the energetic measures which were required to secure adequate protection for the West Division Car Company, and this fact, added to the political timidity of Mayor Harrison, made it impossible to put an end to the state of lawlessness that prevailed. But why was public opinion against the corporation? Not because it was in the groung in the existing dispute, for it was clear ght there, being simply engaged in maintaining its claim to handle its own property in its own way. But it had alienated public sympathy by its attitude toward its patrons. It had ignored the rights of passengers; had systematically run its lines with a single eye to money-making; had refused to consider the comfort and convenience of the people; and so when its day of adversity came those whom it had so treated stood by and laughed at its tribulation.

Public carriers who habitually abuse their privileges; who deny the public the convenience for which they have paid; who persist n packing their cars to the verge of suffocation; who encourage or permit insolence on the part of their employes; who, in short, treat the people as their lawful prey rather than as their fellow-citizens, are to be found elsewhere than in Chicago. Such corporations, and in fact all corporations, are dependent upon public opinion for protection quite as much as upon the laws. In an American city no Mayor can do much toward suppressing a strike which has popular approval; and therefore it is perhaps worth the while of directors and stockholders in all such concerns to recognize the sound policy of maintaining good relations with the public. Had the Chicago West Division Car Company been a popular corporation there can be little doubt that Mayor Harrison would have found the backing necessary to put down the lawless ag gression of the strikers within twenty-four hours. As it is, there has been a week of disorder, and it is not certain that the end of the trouble has been reached yet. There is a moral lesson in this affair which other public carriers would do well to learn.

A Baltimore student has translated Cleveland's Inaugural Address into Latin. It might as well have been delivered in Latin in the first place for all the good people have got from its promises.

appearance of a great man." What perfect justice the Colonel's features must do his abilities.

The Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads failed to transport preperly the enormous multitude of people who went to Monmouth Park on Saturday. The officers of both roads should de their best to improve the service between this city and the race course. If they will put on drawing-room ears and run their trains promptly and swiftly their receipts from the racing public will be extremely large in this mouth and the next. But they will ruin the prosperity of the finest race course in America and do themselves serious injury, if they continue to afflict their patrons with the careless inefficient service of previous years between Jersey City and Moumouth Park, or repeat the outrageous blundering of last Saturday.

There was a visitor at Collector Hedden's office yesterday who found all doors readily thrown open wide to him not so much for the purpose of admitting the easy passage of his penderous person as a recognition of his big political "pull" the new Collector's office is concerned. The visitor was \$999 H. O. Thompson.

Ross, who has been appointed Governor of New-Mexico by President Cleveland, takes occasion to relate to the people of that Territory an interesting fairy tale about the mode of his appointment. He says that the new President and Cabinet often worked all day until midnight, investigating and mapping out policies for the Government," but the Democratic party having been out of power for twenty-five years, and not knowing its own good men, they did not know Ross's merits at first. Finally somebody happened to mention a letter asserting that when he, Ross, left the United States Senate, he had no other ambition than to work as a printer. Thereupon Garland said, "I am for him, then," and Lamar agreed, and Cleveland remarked, "That settles it." This narrative is highly improbable on one account. If Mr. Ross had referred to his departure from the Senate in any such way, he would have been apt to mention more fully the claims which he has on the Democratic party on that account. If the matter had come to the knowledge of the President at all, he would probably have looked far enough to learn that Ross was a Democratic martyr, by reason of the reports current at the time of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

Has it occurred to Mr. Bayard that a good use for Keiley would be to present him as a mark of international courtesy to the King of Siam as an addition to his list of white elephants?

Nature appears to be developing too rapidly in at least one direction. The size of hailstones is increasing, if we may trust current reports, at a rate which threatens to make necessary not only a revolution in architecture but in human headgear. In a recent Ohio storm stones six inches in diameter crashed through shingle roofs as if they had been paper. Clearly they would have killed any man or voman. In the tropics, where the people go without head-covering, the skull has been gradually and considerately thickened so as to protect the brain from being cooked. A similar thickening of the cranium will be required in the West if the present form of hallstones is to be maintained. It will also be necessary to build roofs of stone, a foot thick or so, and every tree will have to be guarded with an iron umbrella to preserve the fruit from destruction. These changes may be good for trade in some respects, but it is probably too much to expect that the new style of six-inch hailstones will ever become really popular.

PERSONAL.

It is hinted that Senator Plumb is about to write a book on the South which will leave nothing to be said. Ex-Senator Chaffee, who returned yesterday morning from Mt. McGregor, expresses the sorrowful conviction that General Grant will end his days there, and that the end is not far off.

The popular impression that great men's sons are eldom clever does not seem to be borne out by the facts. Senator Inga is has a son who, it is thought, will be eleverer than his father. Oliver P. Morton's son bids fair to make his mark as a lawyer, and a son of Stephen A. Douglas is beginning to attract attention. John s. Whe is the clever son of a clever father, and young Breekenridge promises to keep alive the memory of his Frederick Billings of this city has recently given a fine

brary building costing \$120,000 to the University of Vermont at Burlington. It is known as the Billings L. brary and at its dedication last week an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Four Brooklyn ministers, George E. Reed (Methodist),

David N. Vanderveer (Reformed), Abraham J. Palmer (Methodist), and Archibald McCullagh (Presbyterian), received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at recent col-lege commencements.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Secretary Lamar has been confined to his home for several days by a

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of The Charleston News and Course writes indignantly about what he considers the shame-fully discourteous way in which the southern military organizations were treated at the National Encampment

First there is Green, the colored lawyer of Cleveland, who received the letter genouncing the Republican party. Secondly, there is Greener, the colored profes-sor of Washington who sent the letter. And thirdly, if any colored man in Ohio follows the advice of the letter, he will be greenest.

From a sweet girl graduate's description of the floral part of the show: "And, oh! we all had such lovely bunches of Jack Munroe roses."—[Boston Transcript.

The University of Pennsylvania has just established a imited number of post-graduate fellowships in History and Political Science. They are open to the graduates of any American College, and applications may be sent to Protessor E. J. James of the University of Pennsylvania. Professor E. J. James of the University of Pennsylvania.

A Fellow to be Trusted—"What do you think of Bliffkins, Brown!" "Pretty fair sort of a chap in his way, I believe." "Do you know him well!" "Oh, yes; I am very well acquainted with him, Indeed." "And you consider him a man to be trusted!" "No doubt of It." "What do you base your opinion upon!" "Personal experience." "How's that!" "Well, I began trusting Bliffkins shortly after I became acquainted with him, and I am trusting him still."—[Detroit Journal.

Artesian wells in New-Orleans have proved a great necess, and a movement is now on foot to establish artesian water swimming baths throughout the city.

THE ADVENT OF JULY. July comes and finds us shivering, Suffering nights from clasming feet When we should be steaming, sweltering From old Sol's abundant heat.

Sol has proved a recreant lover, And the gushing maiden June
Played too often with the whiskers
Of the coldly smilling moon.
—[Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

The New-Orleans Picayone thinks that starting a watering place is easy enough. "Take a second hand well," it says, "throw an armful of iron scraps into jit, and call it a wonderful mineral discovery. Get a schoolmaster on a vacation to write it up for his board. Newspapers are more than giad to publish spicy reading matter of this sort." I heard Colonel Trammell, of Dalton, say, not long ago,

I heard Colonel Framment, of Dation, say, not long ago, that his political platform now consisted of only three planks, to-wit: "No whiskey, no fence, and a dog tax." He wanted to quit making drunkards, quit cutting trees for rails, and quit raising sheep to feed to "yaller" dogs. There'll be room enough before many years for the whole State to stand on these three planks. Now see if there won't.—[Cartersville (Ga.) American. As is well-known, the city of Memphis is heavily in

lebt. A wealthy colored citizen has now come forward and has purchased a large number of the city bonds with the idea of transferring the debt into the hands of citizens with vested interests. We are glad to see that The Memphis' Avalanche | commends this act. This patriotic colored man will probably escape the stigma of peing called a " nigger " by 'his feliow citizens -unless,he should decide to run for some office.

"Did your story win the prize!"

"No, but it came near winning it. It failed only in one stipulation."

"And what was that!"

"It was to have made the editor's hair stand on end.

"Oh, I see. It wasn't exciting enough."

"Yes, it was."

"Then why didn't it make the editor's hair stand on

'He hadn't any. He was bald-headed." —{Philadelphia Call. "Terrible railroad accident yesterday, wasn't it!"
Hain't heard of it, what was it!" "The X road, you
thow it!" "Yes, weil!" "It paid a dividend."—[Boston

In Gautemala sandwiches and biscuits pass as curmey The people of that country probably believe in hard money.

A census taker at Buffalo had a furny experience. After the usual questions had been put and answered at a house, he was about to leave, when the woman, who had seemed in an uncertain state of mind, made bold to say:

"I think there may be another by this time; wait a little

while," He sat for a few minutes. She returned exclaiming: "Yes, you can add another. It's a girt."

The Hannsbal (Mo.) Courter, having heard that seems Bayard is about to realgu, advises a number of the standidates for the Hannibal post office to withdraw, as

PATRIOTISM EXPLODED.

PATRIOTISM RAMPANT. Right heartly the small boy Lives. His patriotism full sway; The greater the smoke and din The more "galorious" the day.

> He alts within the window nook, Most elequently dumb, And eyes with a regretful look His demoralized thumb. -[Philadelphia Call

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

JOHN T. RAYMOND IN "FOR CONGRESS."
A good summer house greeted John T. Raymond last night at the Madison Square Theatre, when he acted in David T. Lloyd's play "For Congress."
When the orchestra began to drop its notes into the auditorium nearly every seat was taken. With the quickness of a summer audience kaymond shearers responded to all his jokes, and his quaint manners and dro, remarks elicited roars of laughter. The ice-cooled air was welcome to the audience, which would have been useomfortable without it, for laughing is warm work and faces flushed with amusement were at a premium. The scenery was highly realistic, the convention scene in the second act being especially suggestive of rural politics. The performance was completed without a hitch.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S PIANO RECITAL Many lovers of good piano music met is Chickering Hall yesterday to listen to a piano recital by Robert Goldbeck. This entertainment was the first one of the kind given by Mr. Goldbeck in New-York fee eight years. During this interval he has been playing in St. Louis, Chicago and Boston where he has won the reputation of being the master of the plane and an excellent composer. His compositions will be brought out this summer and autumn, but he will not play again in person this season.

person this season.

During the intervals in the programme Master Theodore B. Spierlug, from St. Louis, played some difficult pieces upon the violin. Master Spiering is only twelve years old, but he has been studying ever since his fifth year. The audience consisted mostly of ladies and their gloves were not spared in their hearty approval of the

MISS DE LUSSAN IN OPERA.

The Boston Ideal Opera Company, whose disbandment was threatened by the retirement of Miss Ober, has been reorganized for next season under the management of W. H. Foster. Under the new regime if is purposed to eachew opera bouffe and cultivate instead standard English opera. Marie Stone is to be the prin-cipal soprano; but a bit of intelligence of greater interest to New-Yorkers is the fact that Miss Zelie de Lussan, of this city, has also been engaged. Miss de Lussan's gits for the stage have long been commented on, and her friends predict a flattering success for her. Miss Agnes Huntington, as The Tribung has already stated, will be the contraits of the troupe. She is now in Europe preparing for her operatic career. Fred. Williams formerly of Daly's Theatre, is to be stage manager.

TREATMENT AND FATE OF CARPENTER. W. C. RHINELANDER MAKES AN URGENT APPEAL FOR THE CONDEMNED MAN.

Sin: Is there no one in the city of New-York who wishes to say a word in sympathy for or alleviation of the sufferings of John Carpenter i In the name of all that is humane, merelful and just, has he not suffered too much! For a year he has been harnessed like a horse; no, unlike a horse, for a horse with the harness on nas all his limbs left free, while Carpenter's limbs, as well as his body, are in captivity. Is it not better to well as his body, are in captured by extra caution prevent the acquisition of weapons by extra caution than the use of them by cruel treatment i "I am dying" than the words; "put the death-watch on me now." In are his words; " put the death-watch on me now." are his words; "put the death-waten on he now. If the name of humanity let this be done. If the law demands the death of this poor demented man, let him not be tortured up to the moment of his death. Carpenter is insane. If he was not at the time of the commission of his act, he is now. No man could stand the torture to which he has been subjected without having his brain overweighted.

overweighted.

No unworthy sentimentality prevents me from referring to my imprisonment when I speak against crael treatment to a defenceless man. Often have I heard him protest against the cruel tightness of the heavy thougs by which he was bound, of the cramped positions in which he had to lie, of the pain they caused him, of his inability to so much as draw the ciothes upon him when at night they became displaced, and of his oft-repeated at night they became displaced, and of his off-repeats wish for death. On the evenings when the other pris-oners were shivering with cold, he would stand in his cell with the window open, great gusts of air blowing upon him, his body heated by inward fever. Carpenter's mind was ruined by the belief that his wife was untrue to him. In the privacy of their own apartments she maddened him when there was no ear but his to hear, no heart but his to stab with the expression of immoral sentiments and intended immoral acts. True, I have but the words of this condemned man, but surely did he imagine that she and these things, when she aid not, then were he doubly mad. There was no motive shown for the murder, and a murder when committed by a same person, after a lapse of time particularly, must always have a motive. The agony caused by his wife's doings and sayings preyed long term of imprisonment, and unsettled his reason if he vamly imagined what he thought he knew, and his if he vanily imagined whathe thought he sheet, and a imagination worked his mind into a state of frenzy, then has he not certainly been of unsound mind! A woman may in many ways bring discredit upon the marital relation without being what is generally understood by unfaithful to her husband, and may wear out his mind by a constant disregard of a true wife's true position. Women will also desert their husbands and shelter them.

constant disregard of a true wife's true position. Women will also desert their husbands and shelter themselves behind the plea of cruelty. Carpenter, sane or insane, killed his wife because he knew or thought her to be nature to him, and could see her dead but not dishonored. Whether is he or Tim McCarthy, who, beating a woman into insensibility, deprived her of her virtue, dearer by far to her than life, the greater criminal? May the day be not far distant when rape will te punished by imprisonment for life! But I'm McCarthy is not and will not be subjected to a tithe of the punishment of John Carpenter, whereas our human nature should rise in abhorrence of that man's crime and our civilization should demand his immediate and eternal expalsion from the ranks of our humanity which he has disgareed.

By the verdict of the jury based upon the oratory of Colonel Fellows, Carpenter dies unless a reversal is obtained. In demanding a prisoner's life is not the presentation of the bare facts sufficient mantended by outbursts of eloquence through which it is sought to hard him to his doom? Were not the jury swayed round to their ten minutes' decision by Colonel Fellows's wonderful gift of oratory used remorsclessly as a weapon against this man's life? I is an attempt at saicide a sham, as Jadge Barrett pronounces, it, because unsuecessful? The adjustment of the rope, the plange into the water, the taking of the dose of polson, are saiden, panless and irremediable. But the mily means at Carpenter's command were productive of great agony which both made him for the manent oblivious is nik mental suffering and caused him to desist after inflicting painful and what he thought and hoped were sufficient wounds. Crusi and unconvincing is Judge Barrett's characterization of Carpenter's attempted suicide.

Let us extend Larcy and commiscention to the man about to die, unless saved by a higher court. Those was believe him insane (and they are many) know how anguished his mind has been; those who believe lifa sane know how tortu

GENERAL GRANTS PREFACE.

By Courtesy of Chas. L. Webster & Co., publishers of the

GENERAL GRANTS PREFACE.

By Courtesy of Chas. L. Webster & two., publishers of the former with the affairs of men brought about by their own choice.

Although frequently urged by friends to write my memoirs I had determined never to do so, nor to write anything for publication. At the age of nearly sixty-two I received an injury from a fall which confined me closely to the house while it did not apparently affect my general health. This made study a pleasant pastime. Shortly after, the rascality of a business partner developed itself by the aunonneement of a failure. This was followed some after by universal depression of all securities, which seemed to threaten the extinction of a good part of the income still retained, and for which I am indebted to the kindly act of friends. At the income still retained, and for which I am indebted to the kindly act of friends. At the income still retained, for him. I consented for the money it gave me; for at that moment I was living upon borrowed money. The work I found congenial, and I determined to continue it. The event is an important one for me, for good or evil; I hope for the former.

In preparing these volumes for the public, I have entered upon the task with the sincere desire is avoid doing injustice to any one, whether on the National or Confederate side, other than the unavoidable injustice of not making mention often where special mention is due. There must be many errors of omission in this work, because the subject is too large to be treated of in two volumes in such way as to do justice to all the officers and master engaged. There were thousands of instances, during the rebellion, of individual, company regimental and brigade deeds of heroism which deserve special mention and are not here alluded to the than for the first volume, as well as a portion of the second, was written before I had reason to suppose I was in a critical condition of those deeds.

The first volume, as well as a portion of the second, was written before I had reason to suppose I was i